

REMARKS

The Applicant has filed the present Response in reply to the outstanding Official Action of February 16, 2005, and the Applicant believes the Response to be fully responsive to the Official Action for the reasons set forth below in greater detail.

In the Outstanding Official Action, the Examiner rejected Claims 1-10 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Sehr, United States Patent No. 6,609,658. Specifically, the Examiner avers that Sehr teaches the claimed mobile computing service system comprising the claimed structure, such as, the server computer, the first and second work computers. Additionally, the Examiner asserted that the reference teaches the claimed functionality.

Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner's rejection and traverses with at least the following analysis.

Insofar as rejections pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) are concerned, it is axiomatic that anticipation pursuant to §102 requires that the prior art reference disclose each and every element of the claim to which it is applied. In re King, 801 F.2d 1324, 1326 (Fed. Cir. 1986). Thus, there must be no differences between the subject matter of the claim and the disclosure of the applied prior art reference. Stated another way, the prior art reference must contain within its four corners adequate direction to practice the invention as claimed. A corollary to the aforementioned rule, which is equally applicable, states that the absence from the applied prior art reference of any claimed element negates anticipation. Kloster Speedsteel AB v. Crucible Inc., 793 F.2d 1565, 1571 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

With respect to independent Claim 1, Applicant submits that the reference fails to teach the claimed second work computer and that the second work computer "is

set to provide the same environment in that second work computer as existed in the first work computer,” as specifically recited in the claim. Additionally, the reference fails to teach that the first work computer provides an attachable mobile media for housing encrypted personal verification information **and the programs required for operating that work computer**, as specifically recited in the claim.

Moreover, the purpose of the claimed invention and the prior art reference is completely different. The purpose of the system described in the reference appears to be that the user can make, update, or change a travel reservation using any remote terminal within the system, whereas, and in stark contrast, the purpose of the claimed invention is to realize the same kind of computer environment for a user when that user moves around in a system of multiple computers connected by a data transmission network. Accordingly, Applicant believes that the Examiner is incorrectly reading the “Travel Center” as the claimed second work computer.

The reference states that the travel center provides the computerized means for the compilation and automated issuance of passenger cards and means for loading into the cards appropriate use rights, including electronic admission or passage rights for passengers. The travel center includes a database. “The database (20) stores the data and information relating to the travel services and transportation means available for selection, to the provider of transportation means, and to the passenger making the reservations; as well as to the transactions and communications performed between the travel center and passenger. Further stored are electronic file templates including card templates that are used during the selection process, including for storage and communications purposes.” See Col. 8, line 6-14. The travel center further includes a user interface module (21) that allows the passenger to interact with the travel center

while instructing the center to execute arithmetic and logical functions required for the compilation of the passenger card contents, and to implement the related storage tasks and communications routines required for the loading and exchange of data and information.

The travel center allows the passenger to select and compile the details of a particular trip, request the issuance of an electronic ticket, pay for the ticket, and load the ticket and appropriate service entitlements or use rights into the passenger card. Also stored in the card can be a monetary value for electronic payments or security information for protecting the card content and identifying the rightful cardholder. Passengers can also select a new card from among a set of predetermined card types, manipulate the contents of cards previously issued, store security information into the card, or tailor the passenger card content for a particular application.

In stark contrast, the claimed second work computer allows a user to operate that terminal based upon the same configurations, operating settings, formats, and environment as if the user was using the first work station. Specifically, the claimed mobile computing service system allows a user to have the same kind of computer environment when that user moves around in a system of multiple computers connected by a data transmission network. According to a disclosed embodiment, this is accomplished by using a mobile media that can be removed from a computer (first work computer) carried and subsequently attached to another destination computer (second work computer) registered in a server. The mobile media houses **programs** that set a computer environment according to personal information of an individual user.

The claimed invention solves the problem of non-uniformity within a multi-work station environment wherein each individual sets their front end processor to

suit their own desires and accordingly any personal computer with screen configurations can be customized freely by each individual, as if they were operating their own computers.

In a disclosed embodiment, the specification describes that the mobile media is inserted into the second work computer and the second work computer operates with the first computing environment. The mobile media is able to be attached to a work computer, and when a user moves, that user can carry mobile media to the destination work computer where mobile media is used as it is attached thereto. A second work computer is set to be booted up from an attached mobile media. See Specification, page 8, lines 6-26.

Accordingly, we believe that the reference and the invention claimed in Claim 1 are patentably distinct. The reference fails to anticipate every limitation of the claim.

Applicant further submits that Claims 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, and 10 are each patentably distinct from the cited reference based upon, at least, the following additional reasons.

With respect to Claim 2, the reference fails to teach the limitation of “wherein said server computer provides a database for storage of registered information comprised of the **locations** in which said one or multiple second work computers that are registered are **placed and the times they are available for use**”, as specifically recited in the claim. Applicant respectfully submits that the Examiner is misinterpreting the term “reservation” used in the reference as a reservation of time of usage in the claimed invention.

The prior art teaches that the travel center allows for a “reservation” to be

made for travel, i.e, airplane, hotel, car, whereas in the claimed invention, the reservation is made in the first work computer for use of the second work computer at a latter time. In other words, the reservation is made for the usage of a remote work computer.

In a disclosed embodiment, the specification describes that the mobile computing service company forms a contract with the service company providing work computer 3, registers work computer 3 and constructs a database stored in server computer 4. The database includes information such as the times and places at which work computer 3 is available for use. The user of work computer 2 accesses a database and looks for the times at which a work computer 3, located at a desired location is available for use. After confirming that a work computer 3 is available for use at a desired time, the user of work computer 2 reserves a time to use that work computer 3. Based on this reservation for use, server computer 4 encrypts the reservation information and sends it to work computer 2. The reservation is stored.

The reference fails to teach this reservation process.

Furthermore, the reference fails to teach that the database includes “registered information comprised of the **locations** in which said one or multiple second work computers that are registered are **placed**”, **as specifically claimed**. At best, the prior art teaches that the server includes information as to locations of hotels or airplane destinations. This location information is not the same. Accordingly, the reference fails to teach or suggest each and every element of the claim. Claim 4 is patentably distinct for the same reason as Claim 2, the “**reservation**” is different.

Accordingly, Claims 2 and 4 are patentably distinct based upon, at least, their dependency on Claim 1 in addition to the above-identified additional reasons.

With respect to Claim 3, the reference fails to teach the limitation of “wherein said server computer accepts reservations for the use of said second work computer only in respect of registered members who **have paid membership fees in advance**”, as specifically recited in the claim. The reference does not even mention a paid membership fee for use of the travel center. In fact, the reference appears to teach the opposite. **Anyone** can made a reservation or obtain a new card without any prepaid membership fee. Therefore, the reference fails to teach or suggest each and every limitation of the claim.

Accordingly, Claim 3 is patentably distinct based upon, at least, its dependency on Claim 1 in addition to the above-identified additional reasons.

With respect to Claim 8, the reference fails to teach that the second work computer comprises two work computers, as specifically recited. Therefore, the reference fails to teach or suggest each and every limitation of the claim. Accordingly, Claim 8 is patentably distinct based upon, at least, its dependency on Claim 1 in addition to the above-identified additional reason.

With respect to Claim 9, the reference fails to teach that a second work computer which **deletes** the personal verification information from a storage part at the point at which the work processes of the appropriate second work computer finish and **delivers information about usage like the usage commencement and completion times to the server computer and wherein the server computer calculates the usage based on the information about usage thus received, as specifically claimed.**

Applicant respectfully submits that the Examiner is confusing calculating usage costs with calculating cost for a travel reservation. In a disclosed embodiment, the specification describes that after the user has completed the work on the second

computer, the computer deletes the stored personal verification information for that user from the storage part, encrypts information about the usage such as when the user started and finished using the work computer, and sends that information to server computer. The server computer calculates the usage charges based on this usage information. The mobile computing service company collects usage fees from the user based on the usage fees as calculated for the prescribed period. This is a tool whereby the computer service company can calculate fees to charge its members. The reference does not even mention a calculation of usage a fee.

In fact, the reference fails to teach that there is a fee for usage of the travel center, which is determined by the duration of time the passenger used the travel center.

Accordingly, the reference fails to teach each and every limitation of the claim and thus the claim is patentably distinct from the reference. Therefore, Claim 9 is patentably distinct based upon, at least, its dependency on Claim 1 in addition to the above-identified additional reason.

With respect to Claim 10, the reference fails to teach the limitation of “wherein said server computer **posts notice concerning things like the location of said second computer and processes collection of notice fees** from a service company providing said second work computer”, as specifically recited in the claim.

Applicant respectfully submits that the Examiner incorrectly cites Col. 21, lines 25-31 as this teaching. Specifically, the reference reads,

[t]he admission or service rights facilitated via the passenger card can be of a physical nature, such as boarding a plane or paying for an in-flight movie, or represent a virtual tool to access goods and services from the convenience of a home, such as ordering travel services over the World-Wide-Web (WWW) infrastructure.
Sehr, Col. 21, lines 25-31.

The cited section teaches the types of services *vis a vis* the passenger card or which types of services are available all over the world, but does not teach that a notice of the location of the second work station is displayed by the server computer.

Accordingly, the reference fails to teach each and every limitation of the claim and thus the claim is patentably distinct from the reference. Therefore, Claim 10 is patentably distinct based upon, at least, its dependency on Claim 1, in addition to the above-identified additional reason.

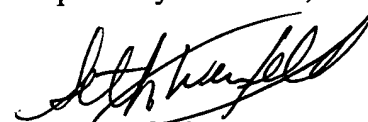
Furthermore, the Applicant respectfully submits that Claims 5-7 are patentably distinct from the cited reference based upon, at least, their dependency from independent Claim 1.

For all the foregoing reasons, the Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner withdraw the rejections of Claims 1-10 pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

In conclusion, the Applicant believes that the above-identified application is in condition for allowance and henceforth respectfully solicits the Examiner to allow the application.

If the Examiner believes a telephone conference might expedite the allowance of this application, the Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner call the undersigned, Applicant's attorney, at the following telephone number: (516) 742-4343.

Respectfully submitted,



Seth Weinfeld

Registration No: 50,929

SCULLY, SCOTT, MURPHY & PRESSER
400 Garden City Plaza, Suite 300
Garden City, New York 11530
516-742-4343
SW:jw